



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Studies on the flora of Southern California — II.

LE ROY ABRAMS

***Xylothermia montana tomentosa* subsp. nov.**

Distinguished from the typical form by the broader and larger leaves which, together with the twigs and legumes, are densely hoary-tomentose.

This subspecies is confined to the chaparral region of Southern California, extending from the vicinity of Los Angeles to the Mexican boundary. The typical form extends from Santa Barbara northward both in the Coast Ranges and the Sierra Nevada.

Type collected by the author (3530) near El Nido, San Diego County, May 20, 1903.

***Chamaebatia australis* sp. nov.**

Chamaebatia foliosa var. *australis* Brandegee, Bot. Gaz. 27: 447. 1899.

“Much less glandular-pubescent than the type; leaves narrower in outline, three times as long as wide and barely more than twice pinnate, calyx-lobes shorter: ovary smooth.” These are characters that hold well and since no intermediate forms have been found it seems only logical that a plant so isolated geographically should be considered as a distinct species. The range and habitat of the two species, as pointed out by Brandegee, are quite different. In addition to the localities cited by Brandegee may be added San Ysidro Ranch, Lower California, *Mearns* 3861, July 2, 1894.

ADENOSTOMA FASCICULATUM DENSIFOLIUM Eastwood, Bull.

Torrey Club 32: 199. 1905

This variety was based upon specimens collected by Mr. Fordyce Grinnell Jr. on Mt. Wilson, near Pasadena. During a short stay in Southern California the past summer I had an opportunity to study somewhat closely the chamiso in the mountains

about Pasadena, and from these observations I am convinced that Grinnell's specimens were from merely abnormal stunted shrubs. The chamiso is fairly common there, and is normally quite typical *A. fasciculatum*.

***Xanthoxalis californica* sp. nov.**

Perennial from a stout woody root, bearing many rather stout branching woody rootstocks at the crown; stems decumbent, tufted at the ends of the rootstocks, 1–3 dm. long, very sparingly and loosely villous; leaflets pale-green, villous; cyme only 1-flowered or mostly 2-flowered, scarcely exceeding the leaves; pedicels 1–2 cm. long, somewhat sparsely appressed-pubescent; sepals obovate-oblong, ciliate on the margin above, 5 mm. long; petals yellow, 8–10 mm. long, glabrous; longer stamens glabrous; styles persistent, very slender, 3–4 mm. long; capsule columnar, 10–15 mm. long, on more or less reflexed pedicels; seeds strongly rugose.

Related to *X. Wrightii** of New Mexico and Arizona, with which it has been confused, but that species is densely villous-pubescent, decidedly glaucous, and has very short, stout styles.

Dry hillsides in the chaparral region of Southern California. Type collected by the author (3274) in the Onofre Mountains, San Diego County, April 19, 1903.

***Malvastrum viscidum* sp. nov.**

Annual or possibly sometimes more persistent, 5–10 dm. high; herbage short-stellate-pubescent throughout, somewhat ferruginous, viscid-glandular and heavy-scented; leaves on petioles 15–20 mm. long, nearly orbicular, deeply cordate, 2–4 cm. broad, coarsely crenate; veins prominent beneath; upper surface rugose, appearing almost glabrous; flowers in interrupted spicate clusters; calyx campanulate, 5–7 mm. broad, its lobes broadly lanceolate, slightly acuminate, about equaling the tube; petals reddish, turning purple with age, 15 mm. long; styles pubescent at base, 9 mm. long, equaled by the stamens; immature carpels pubescent at apex, not reticulate on the sides.

A close relative of *M. densiflorum* S. Wats., but much less villous and more glandular; leaves less deeply lobed, and calyx-lobes much shorter. Type collected by the author (3528) on dry hill-

* *Xanthoxalis Wrightii* (A. Gray). *Oxalis Wrightii* A. Gray, Pl. Wright. 1: 27. 1852.

sides near El Nido, San Diego County, May 19, 1903. Nevin's specimen from San Juan Capistrano, which Watson referred to *M. densiflorum*, belongs here.

TRICHOSTEMA PARISHII Vasey, Bot. Gaz. 8: 173.

1880

T. lanatum var. *denudatum* A. Gray, Syn. Fl. 2: 459. 1886.

According to Vasey this "differs from *T. lanatum* in the shorter and broader leaves, longer and more slender thyrsus, with cymules more open and much less woolly; flowers smaller and filaments shorter." Dr. Gray simply states "with the wool remarkably short." In all the specimens examined the flowers were scarcely half the size of *T. lanatum*, and the wool much less conspicuous.

T. lanatum ranges from Monterey County to Orange County. In the southern portion of its range it is confined to the foothills toward the coast. *T. Parishii*, according to specimens at hand, is confined to the dry interior foothills, extending over to the desert slopes. It ranges from Acton, Los Angeles County, to the Mexican boundary, and probably southward into northern Lower California.

***Gutierrezia bracteata* sp. nov.**

Suffrutescent, much-branched above, about 6 dm. high; branches slender, strongly striate, granular-scabrous; leaves at flowering time few, becoming reflexed, 1 mm. wide, 15-40 mm. long, very sparsely short scabrous, obscurely punctate, those of the strictly divaricate branchlets rather numerous, short and bract-like; heads solitary, terminating the ultimate branchlets; involucre turbinate-campanulate, 5 mm. high; involucre bracts in 3-4 series, obovate, very obtuse, with greenish tips; rays usually 8, nearly 2 mm. broad; disk-flowers 7, 4 mm. high, including the achene; pappus-scales obtuse, finely striate, ciliate on the margin.

This species is easily separated from all other members of the genus by its decidedly divaricate, bracted branchlets. Its affinities are perhaps with *G. divergens* Greene, from which it is distinguished not only by the character of its branchlets but by its larger and broader heads.

Desert slopes of San Bernardino County, between Banning and Seven Palms, C. R. Orcutt, Nov. 1889. Type in the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CALIFORNIA.